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I saw the world police man; the priest is not here today;  
I swear I do not know him; there is only one priest there, but  
left the house; I swear the priest in question was not my reason I  
yard-square and told me it would not be safe for me to go out  
police man; he lived close by the Cathedral; he declared she would  
man; that was one of the causes of my leaving, but I  
that I could not live with her because she was such a perfect fury  
say peace her vile words were continually coming into my mind  
when I came into the house; I do not know  
tell me before she went to the priest there; she did not  
complain of my conduct; he did not come to speak to me to  
sympathized with my ill-treatment; he came and told me he  
flagrant had never occurred in the city; that a more  
and, went away quite voluntarily. I did not leave  
she might have bought poison. It was not very likely,  
sive of danger to my person; I do not say that with

there was no help without means of support. I told you she was a very good person, but she was not a very wise character; she had stayed out of the house during the course of some nights while I was away; I did not instruct Mr. Kinsley in reference to that; he said that he would do whatever he chose. It may be that she was not so good, but nevertheless it is true; before leaving her I did not tell her to get some party to keep her and I would wink at her. I did not tell her to go to the kind; she left the house before I left it; I did not write to her. I was sick before she left; I never struck her with a stick or any thing but used sufficient force to put her out of the room when my wife told me to do so. I never saw her after that; on one occasion she came to my door and asked me to go towards me and spent in my face; she pushed me away and I did not go out. I did not go out of the room; I did not use a walkingstick, and I did not cut her hand; for I was at breakfast at the time; on no occasion did I use a stick; I did not order her to leave the premises; I did not tell her to go to the kind; I did not tell her to cut her tongue, made faces in fact; at the time she was in the kitchen I asked her whether she was instructed by

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Cross-examined by Mr. Roberts: The whole matter took place on the 21st of May, 1891, I was surprised when I saw only one of the witnesses, Mr. Bailey, and I was surprised to find that he was married by Dr. Bailey; I could not say how long before his last visit he had been at my place; I was surprised to find that he was married; I was surprised at the intimacy between them; they seemed to understand each other remarkably well; before the marriage I can't say whether I saw them once or twice together; I will not say whether I saw them together or not; I saw them during the time I was there; I was never surprised about the marriage, and was taken by surprise when I heard of it; I was surprised to find that he was married at 9 o'clock; he asked me to marry him; I do not wish to convey that he was very drunk; I have known him for two years; he was excited, I suppose, by drink and by the fact that he was there for the first time; I saw him at O'Brien's House attending defendant; I met him (defendant) about a fortnight or three weeks prior to the trial.

for the alleged marriage of Perry, and at his request took him to the depot, and I saw him get on the train, and I saw the car for delirium tremens or not I could not say; I did not administer his medicine; on the night of the alleged marriage he got the brandy, and he and I drank some of it, and I saw him get up the next morning, and I saw him say that complaint took it up; I did not drink it myself; there was no intimation to me of any intended marriage; when they came home Mrs. Wright walked in, but I do not know whether she drank or not; I do not know when or not; defendant when he came in said, "Wright I am married;" I heard when I came from business that they had gone to be married; I did not say anything; that was the last I saw of him; I saw him drinking during the day and night; had taken three or four nobblers during the day, and took some with defendant; that night, when I saw him, he was drunk, and I saw him get up the next morning excited, but I could not say whether it was from drink or not.

To the Bench: Defendant dined at the public table on the 14th day of May, 1850, and was not present on the 15th or 16th. I believe: I was on some of the days previous to the marriage drinking in company with Doyle at Petty's Hotel and other places; I may have had a glass of port with him as witness of the fact, but I do not remember it. I was not present, and told him that I would not have had the thing occurred for \$500; defendant said he would repudiate the marriage and disrupt it; the repudiation was some time after the marriage.

Martha Feltham Brown, deposed: I was subpoenaed to attend the Court, but was not here on the first day of the trial. I was married to the defendant on the 14th of May, 1850, and I have no complaint as his wife it is true, and if he has sworn to be false he would not lodge for himself and a lady it is false; I wanted to have the room upon Sunday night, and I was not there; I was not present on the 15th and 16th, and said, "What do you require?" He said, "a room for myself and wife." I went upstairs with him and showed him the room, and he said, "I will not be here."

himself a room; he made some furniture for himself; he had a bed made up for himself; and he could not go to bed before he decided; they afterwards came together and lived as man and wife for ten days, occupying the same room; they had their meals at the public table, and defendant at first paid me the board and lodging for himself and wife; I saw nothing of his treatment of her, but heard from her that defendant had locked her in the room.

Q. And you were not present at that time?

A. I was not present; I was intelligent at that time, and served with a summons, but did not alarm the door of defendant's face; I did not tell him I would not attend court under any circumstances, but he believed that I would, and he was bound to attend; my husband made inquiries, and I did not attend; I do not think I heard twenty words between defendant and his wife; I saw her come in the first time, and she came to me in the first instance; she came after Mr. Doyle had been here.

Q. To the Bench: Doyle did not introduce his wife to me when she came, but it is my custom to introduce my ladies

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### A HORSEWHIPPING CASE.

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The Bench considered the offence as being a common assault, and the defendant was accordingly held to have been provoked, by the law must be upheld. *Findings.*—On its issue of the 7th instant, a telegram, is published that the sum of £5, in which the defendant was fined, was returned to him by the court. The defendant, however, according to the telegram, writes: "This is not the fact, but the truth."

The public did not come forward to pay, but some friends of the cause, and some of the subscribers, left among the business people of the town, who are, for the most part, my political opponents, in contradistinction to the (miners, who are my supporters.')

ELECTION FOR MURRUMBIDGEE.

(From the Wagga Wagga Advertiser.)

MRS. G. FOSBATH proposed, and Mr. Hammond seconded, Mr. O. Macleay.

Mr. Macleay's opponent asked if there were any other candidates, and after a short pause, there being no reply, declared Mr. Macleay to be duly elected as a member for the Murrumbidgee.

Mr. Macleay, who was loudly cheered on rising, said—'Mr. O. Macleay, my fellow-citizens, I am glad to find that our business to-day has been so successful, and so far as I am concerned, so satisfactorily: I can only say that I am very much gratified and honored to be as your representative, and it is the more grateful to me as you have re-elected me without opposition, and, as a friend of the cause, I am glad to find that you are in the absence of enthusiasm on this occasion, because enthusiasm can only exist where there is something to excite it; and I am glad to find that you are so much interested, because it shows that there is no strong feeling of opposition to me in the breasts of any section of the constituency, and I am glad to find that I have been so long a time connected with the electorate. I can

I noticed my political career was long ago as 1850; as the representative of the district of Darling, which extended from Australia. For some years I represented the district of Murrumbidgee, and since the passing of the late Electoral Bill, I have been returned time after time for this district without the trouble to oppose me. I am here, as you know, in consequence of the Ministry being brought about by the Ministry of the day objecting to my re-election to the House on a question deeply affecting the interests of the country, which must be well understood by all to this question, my reasons for voting against the Ministry. Some five or six years ago, an arrangement was made between the Hon. the Border, an arrangement was made whereby Victoria, where Victoria had been sent to pay \$50,000 a year, that the Government of New South Wales should compensate the Victorian Government.

able one for this colony, was the best that could be made under the circumstances. There was no calculation attempted of the amount really due, the object of the arrangement being simply to avoid the disagreeable question of the amount to be paid in the imposition of the duties. As a matter of course, the people of the district must pay the duties of one colony or the other, and it so happens that the duties of Victoria are higher than those of this colony. It is therefore not true to the fact that this arrangement makes the people of this district were better off than the people of the country, inasmuch as they escaped the payment of the New South Wales duties. That is perfect nonsense. They always had to pay the duties of one colony, and the only

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withstanding, however, the temptation to resent such loud talk, the Victorian Government, much to their credit, asked only what was just and right—(cheers)—and I believe are still willing, if proper steps are taken, to adhere to their former offer. They agreed to give as either the same amount as in former years, or the amount found to be actually due. The Assembly were anxious to prevent the duties being collected, and Mr. J. J. Jones moved a resolution to the effect that it was not so undesirable that the duties should be collected. Owing to false rumours, the Government had

sible, I think, to form a satisfactory measure on any other principle. The best might almost be said to be naturally classified for them, running almost in some from the coast to the dividing range, and from the dividing range to the great salt-bush plains. I believe that would be the proper arrangement, and I am sure that it would be the least likely to trouble the intruders. Lord Bill, though, when anyone else takes that trouble I shall give it my best attention. I again thank you, gentlemen, for the honour you have done me, and if there are any local matters on which I require explanation, I shall be happy to afford it. (Cheers.)

Some questions were asked and answered, and a vote of thanks to the Returning-officer having been proposed by Mr. Selkay, he carried, the meeting closed with cheers for the Queen, "our member," and the Returning-officer.

**THE EMPRESS EUGENIE'S JEWELS.**

These jewels are now for sale in London, and *The Times* gives the following description of them:—

The collection is remarkable in many ways. That of the Prince Bessaryba was more valuable, but for taste and workmanship combined with historical interest, it is not too much to say that nothing like it has been offered for sale in England within living memory. It was at the sale of the Empress's jewels in 1871 that the first of these came to light. It was shown this. After the war between France and Austria in 1859, and when peace was concluded, the Empress had a head ornament of diamonds worked into the form of an olive wreath, with black beads introduced in it at regular intervals. The olive branch told the own story of peace, and the sombre beads with which the glittering brilliants were relieved were meant to express sorrow for the soldiers who had fallen. The workmanship is exquisite and the stones are of the first water. This mag-

different ornament is valued at several thousand francs. It must be superfluous to particularise the uses of the many and various jewels which are sufficient to know that they were many of them designed and worn by the Empress Eugénie in the days of her greatness, and that they nearly all speak of the reign of Louis Philippe. The famous cross, suspended from a pearl necklace and represented in Winterhalter's portrait, is composed of emeralds of the finest colour and purity of water, and is set in a diamond meshwork of fine and tint. Another necklace of black pearls of the same size took years to collect, for the pearls match each other perfectly, and those versed in the subject know how great is the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of pearls of the same size and colour, and of them exclusively. There are pendants of large diamonds and pearls in fringes of ten, which were worn by the Empress in combination with the Crown Jewels. A diamond necklace, which is a chain of diamonds composed of wheat ears in diamonds, with a centre of corn-flowers and grass also in diamonds, which were capable of being detached, and were often worn separately as dress ornaments than in the form of a necklace. Another necklace, which was by the Empress, are also for sale, and form a remarkable piece of workmanship. The back of the watch which is the size of a small or "godess" florin, is a diamond watch with a diamond set in a diamond stones, which the chaine matches: and the setting is peculiarly delicate and tasteful. The ear-tops composed of immense single brillants, were a present to the Empress by the Emperor. A pair of large sapphires in the centre and surrounded by diamonds. The last article is a really splendid bauble, and contrasts favourably with another bracelet composed of many coloured stones, which is said to have been worn by the Empress. The simplicity of the one, and the rather barbaric magnificence of the other, convey a valuable lesson in the art of selecting jewels, just as the cigarette of the Empress, which was a diamond and a sapphire. Sultan makes the exquisite head ornament of English make bought at the *Exhibition of 1862* seem the perfection of taste. The neck of brilliant-cut diamonds, which represent an emerald, and which has pendant leaves and drops, is another necklace of large diamonds, which pure taste gives additional value. The necklace of large diamonds with pearls and garnets, and of the large diamond authors worn on the shoulder framed by the Empress as patroness of the French fleet, and procured specially for the Empress, is a necklace of diamonds and pearls, and the ornaments now offered for sale. There is no more which does not suggest State pageantry and Imperial pretensions. The mere money value of the collection is not to be estimated at less than millions of pounds; but it is impossible to suppose that this treasure, which is nearly

Empress's stock of jewels. Many of these are modestly and imposing for any position in life but that which was recently occupied by their fair owner. The Empress of Russia, in fact, had no doubt purchased the celebrated eart of rubies, and it is known that there are many articles of enormous value still at Chislerhurst, which will be disposed of when a purchaser can be found. Most of the jewels now at disposal are of the most valuable and rare, and any lady whose purse is long enough for their purchase, while some, such as the watch and the emerald ruby, and diamond hoop-rings, speak of the Empress's taste, the propriety and the homage these glittering gems have seen, and the atmosphere of splendour in which they have been displayed, are known to all; and the news of their sale, and the quick sympathy felt for the grateful, warm-hearted lady who has fallen upon evil days.

Nicaragua.—According to our latest despatches diplomatic tranquillity has been suddenly disturbed in Nicaragua by certain demands made against the Government by the United States. Mr. Riosse, the American Minister at Managua, has written to Mr. Riosse, the American Minister at Managua, to inform him that, while the United States Government is not prepared to interfere in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, it is determined to maintain the integrity of the territory, and to protect the interests and honour of the republic. A contest of some kind between two such powers as Nicaragua and the United States would be a serious and dangerous one. The language of the latter) to be serious official communication. In war, Napoleon said, Providence was sure to be found on the side of the strongest battery. The United States Government, however, does not intend to decide that justice alone should turn the scale. Since being the case, we cannot believe that a great power like the United States will attempt or wish to violate the rights of a small republic with a weak population like that of Nicaragua.

ment of San Juan del Norte and the extensive extension to the country by Walker, his party and particularly especially in the pillage and burning of the city of Granada. The evidence adduced in the case of Captain Hollins, at Greytown, tends to establish that the acts of the United States Government in this respect have been justifiable and necessary; as to what would have been done to Nicaragua and Nicaragua at the time that Walker was in the country, the United States refused to be considered in the least way responsible.

It is now a great many years since the acts complained of took place. A great deal of correspondence from time to time has taken place between the two Governments, without any decision being come to. Mr. Rich,

The fact now instructed Mr. Riote to take measures to protect himself by settling at the point from the United States post office at Nicaragua demurs to the latter condition as tending to render the Government obnoxious in the eyes of the people of Nicaragua, and injurious to the dignity of the President of the Republic. Mr. Riote, in his note of the 31st of August last, suggested that Nicaragua should appoint a plenipotentiary on her part to arrange with him a convention of peace between the two countries, and he has been giving insertion to the same in the *Diario*, in the Foreign Relations, in reply to the despatch of the Fish to Minister Riote, does not mention that anything of the kind had been done by Nicaragua.

It is true that the United States have no interest in this case. We cannot interfere with the merits of it. We can only say that if the merits of the case will show she would like to be done unto, and trust Nicaragua will come out of the contest without any damage to her "interests on national honor."

**COSTA RICA.**—Adverts from Costa Rica state that a new gold mine has been discovered in the jurisdiction of Esparazo, the vein running north-east and south-west.

The progress of the Costa Rican Railroad advances rapidly in the process of construction, and although Repulse, the smallest and least prosperous of the Central American States, marches still repidly along the path of civilization.

Don Salvador Ferraz, the late Minister of Thomas Buile was officially received as Minister of the United States of North America in Salvador.

The *La Opinion* of Salvador of the 22nd of December contains the following editorial on the first railroad to be established in Salvador:

SOUTH AMERICA  
PANAMA.—The Bishop of Panama, we understand,

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which the market is at present very bare, has been placed, to arrive, at 7s 6d. Hay is, if anything, a little firmer, oats and lucerne being both worth about 50 per cent. The supply of Cleveland wares is very rapidly decreasing, stockpilers buying up in anticipation of a speedy rise, which is supposed will reach 25s to 30s per ton before the new sguare comes to hand. Sales during the week have been frequent, at an advance of 2s per ton on rates, especially for the better class, of all countries.

**STOCK AND SHARE LIST.**

MARCH 13.

**OFFICIAL SHARE BROKERS' PRICE CURRENT.**

| SHARES.                | Quotations.             | Business done. |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| <b>RANKS.</b>          |                         |                |
| Australian Joint Stock | ... .. 10 1/2 to 10 1/2 | 10 1/2         |
| City                   | ... .. 5 to 5 1/2       | 5 1/2          |
| Commercial             | ... .. 5 to 5 1/2       | 5 1/2          |
| New South Wales        | ... .. 4 1/2 to 4 3/4   | 4 3/4          |
| London                 | ... .. 4 1/2 to 4 3/4   | 4 3/4          |
| ... ..                 | ... .. 4 1/2 to 4 3/4   | 4 3/4          |

STRAW

| STEAM.                      |     |               |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|---------------|-----|
| Australasian .....          | ... | 16 1/2        | ... |
| Clarence and Richmond ..... | ... | 3 1/2 to 4    | ... |
| Hunter River .....          | ... | 1 1/2 c. div. | ... |

| ILLAWARRA                          |       |       | 63 1/2       |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|
| <b>INSURANCE.</b>                  |       |       |              |
| General                            | 50/   | 49/   |              |
| N. & W. Marine                     | ..... | ..... |              |
| Fire                               | ..... | ..... |              |
| Sydney Fire                        | ..... | ..... | 20 to 22 1/2 |
| Sydney Marine                      | ..... | ..... | 11/          |
| United                             | ..... | ..... | 3/           |
| Gas-light                          | ..... | ..... | 14 1/2       |
| <b>MINING.</b>                     |       |       |              |
| Bull Coal                          | ..... | ..... | 11 1/2       |
| Dingo, preferential (25 per cent.) | ..... | ..... | .....        |
| Wallerend                          | ..... | ..... | 5 to 5 1/2   |
| Warrah Coal                        | ..... | ..... | 6 to 7       |
| Peak Downs Copper                  | ..... | ..... | 11 1/2       |
| Mount Peckham                      | ..... | ..... | 20 to 25     |
| Mitchell's Creek Gold              | ..... | ..... | .....        |
| Tempestum Lane (Hawkins Hill)      | ..... | ..... | .....        |
| Johnson's (Hawkins Hill)           | ..... | ..... | 25 1/2       |

|                                |              |       |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| Permetron's (Hawkins Hill)     | £1 paid      | ***** |
| Arcton's (Chambers Creek)      | £2 6 paid    | ***** |
| Carroll, Beard, and Co., ditto | 120th shar.  | 2375  |
| Shale and Oil                  | 17 6         | ***** |
| Elmore Tin                     | 3/ paid      | ***** |
| <b>ADVENTURES.</b>             |              |       |
| New South Wales                | 1084 to 1093 | ***** |
| Queensland (6 per cent.)       | 110          | ***** |
| Ditto, Treasury Bill           | 1094 to 1098 | ***** |
| New Zealand, ditto             | 103          | ***** |
| City of Sydney                 | 102          | ***** |

### MINING NEWS.

**CELESTYNIAN TIE COMPANY.** Mr. Mullens informed us that the whole of the slaves in this company were taken up yesterday.

**THE FLORENTIN MINING COMPANY.**—The first general meeting of shareholders of this company was held on Tuesday afternoon; Mr. G. A. Mansfield in the chair. A draft deed of settlement was submitted, which it was resolved to refer to the directors for adoption or otherwise as they might consider advantageous to the general body of shareholders. It was stated that the original proprietors placed themselves entirely in the hands of the contributors to elect any director or directors from among the interests of all concerned. Messrs. F. J. Thomas, G. K. Moore, G. A. Mansfield, C. A. Lee, and W. Tucker were accordingly elected directors, and the meeting was closed with singing the greatest unanimity, and a resolution was adopted expressing satisfaction with the straightforward and business-like manner in which all the preliminaries connected with the formation of the company had been conducted by the promoters. Mr. Lee has proceeded to the mine to commence operations at once, and gives his services as managing director. The prospect is very bright.

The specimens from the Boro Copper Mine, exhibited on "Change yesterday" were much admired. Some of them are certainly very rich in metal, and we understand that their appearance has caused a large number of applications for shares.

### BOROUGH COUNCIL.

**WATKINLEY.**—A meeting of this Council was held at the Council Chambers on Tuesday, the 5th instant, at 7 p.m.

Present—The Mayor (Mr. John Macpherson) and Aldermen Birrell, Cary, Dickson, Henderson, Baglin, Fletcher, McLean, and St. Louis. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence was read from Mr. W. Barker, complaining of the bad state of Birrell-street, and requesting the Council to take steps to improve it. The letter was read, and was seconded by Alderman Cary, and resolved, "That the letter be referred to the Improvement Committee." A letter from the Registrar-General was read, requesting returns of the number of children born in the district of Birrell, seconded by Alderman Dickson,—"That the letter be complied with. A letter, signed by several ratepayers, complaining of the state of the road in Victory-street, was read, and was seconded by Alderman Baglin,—"That the letter be referred to the Improvement Committee." The next a letter, from Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, calling the attention of the Council to the bad state of the entrance to his property. Moved by Alderman Baglin, seconded by Alderman Cary, and resolved,—"That the letter be referred to the Improvement Committee." The letter was read from the Road Trust was then read respecting the road from the

Handrick boundary to the Old South Head Road. Moved by Alderman Stevens, and seconded by Alderman Mortimer, and resolved: "That consideration of the same be postponed until the next meeting." Notices of Motion.—Moved by Alderman Mortimer, seconded by Alderman Handrick, and resolved: "That tenders be called for the Council Chambers, namely—painting, colouring, &c.; also repairing the fence round the property." Moved by Alderman Cary and seconded by Alderman Handrick, and resolved: "That Alderman J. C. Stevens, and W. Mortimer be the Finance Committee for the year 1891." An amendment was moved by Alderman Birrell and seconded by Alderman Dickson,—"That Alderman Stevens, Mortimer, and Handrick be the Finance Committee for the year 1891."

division was called for.  
divided—Ayes: Aldermen J. Birrell, S. Dickson,  
Fletcher, none; Alderman W. Gray, W.  
Henderson, B. H. Smith, and 6 others. The amend-  
ment was lost. The original motion was carried.  
carried. Moved by Alderman Gray, seconded by Alder-  
man Henderson, and resolved.—That the Improvement  
Committee report upon the petition of Mrs. J. R.  
Nebusz-street, Bay Road, from Charles Cross in Mr. J. R.  
Holdsworth's property. Moved by Alderman Gray,  
seconded by Alderman Birrell, and resolved.—That  
the Improvement Committee report upon the petition  
thoroughly repairing Birrell-street, from Mr. Fitzgerald's  
property to Mr. D. Fletcher's property. Moved by  
Alderman Gray, seconded by Alderman Birrell, and  
resolved.—That the Improvement Committee report  
on the cost of thoroughly repaving Botany-street, from

Waverley-street to Birrell-street." Moved by Alderman  
Dickson, and seconded by Alderman Henderson,—"That  
the Council do resolve that for the future the revenue  
derived from each ward should be spent or appropriated  
for repairs, &c., in its own ward, and the working expenses  
should also be debited to each ward pro rata according to  
the revenue derived from each ward." An amendment by  
Alderman Birrell, seconded by Alderman Fletcher, which  
being put was negatived, as was the original motion.  
Moved by Alderman Nicholson,—"That the Council do

Moved by Alderman Dickson,—"That the Improvement Committee estimate and report to the Council at the next meeting, the cost of repairing Nelson Bay Road from Miss Taylor's property to Mr. J. B. Holdson's gate." This motion lay aside. Moved by Alderman Dickson, seconded by Alderman Cary, and resolved,—"That the Improvement Committee estimate and report to the Council at the next meeting, the cost of repairing Victoria street from Biggs street to Chertsey Court. This committee has been named. The Council then rose. HENRY JONES, Municipal Clerk, pro tem.

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